BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864. NO. 125.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 4.—It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury construes the currency act to authorise the issue of the new currency to the extent of two-thirds the amount funded in four per cent certificates, but other resources will probably postpone the necessity of any issue under this construction until Congress again meets.

The banks only receive fives on special deposit.

Prices continue unsettled, in consequence of the large number of fives afloat.

The amount funded in Richmond is $21,327,000."

Official returns from nine depositories in Virginia, five in North Carolina, eight in South Carolina, twelve in Georgia, one in Florida and six in Alabama, give an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-five millions funded. It is estimated that the returns from other depositories will increase the amount to $230,000,000.

A flag of truce, with one thousand prisoners, is expected Wednesday.

Official dispatches from Gen. Forrest state that he moved direct from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours.—He held the town ten hours, and could have held it longer, but found the small-pox raging, so he evacuated the place. He captured many stores and horses and burnt one steamer. His loss at Union City and Paducah 25 killed and wounded.

Col. Thompson, of Kentucky, is among the killed.—The enemy's loss at Padaucah was fifty killed and wounded. Six hundred Yankees were captured during the expedition and are *en route* for Demopolis.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 3.—Intelligence from the Yankee lines represent Grant busy reviewing and inspecting the army of the Potomac; also report reinforcements arriving from the West.

Meade still retains command of the army of the Potomac. Grant will have charge of it in the next fight.

Cannonading was heard Thursday in the direction of Culpeper, supposed to be salutes in honor of Grant's presence.

Snow fell here eight or ten hours yesterday, but it has all disappeared. The condition of the roads precludes the enemy from advancing under a week. All information shows that the enemy are busy preparing to advance.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, April 4.—A special dispatch from Canton, dated 3d, says that Ross devastated a negro plantation two miles from Haine's Bluff, killed thirty negro soldiers and captured one hundred mules.

Amount Funded in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Amount funded in this city is not yet ascertained at the Treasury. Estimated it will exceed twenty millions.

Amount Funded in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, April 4.—The amount funded here by citizens is $8,800,000. Five millions were received from disbursing officers.

Amount Funded in Staunton.

STAUNTON, April 4.—The amount funded here is $2,000,000.

We learn that Col. Kent, of Louisiana, commandant of the Prison at Salisbury, died last week. Those who knew Col. Kent say he was a brave and gallant officer, having no less than seven honorable scars of wounds received in battle.

THE ALABAMA AT SINGAPORE.—The following extract from a letter, dated Singapore, Dec. 26, and referring to the recent visit of the Alabama to that port, will be read with interest:

The Alabama is not large, barely 1,000 tons, but she has the air of a dare-devil craft that would hesitate but little to test her strength against a much stronger enemy. She is very low in the water, and extremely long, but the most remarkable feature of her build is her extreme narrowness; her beam amidships we should set down at a very little, if anything, over twenty-seven feet. She has tremendous spars, and her greatest spread of canvass is in her fore and aft sails, which are of gigantic proportion. Under canvass alone she has gone as much as thirteen and a half knots. Her armament consists of six thirty-two pounders, smoothbore broadside guns, and two large pivot guns, one fore and the other aft, the former being rifled for 100 pound shot, and the latter a smooth bore for 68 pound shot.

Everything on deck is in splendid order, and of the very best material. The engine-room is a picture of neatness, and the engines are double cylinders, of 800 horse power, (nominal,) though capable of being worked to considerable over that power. Under steam alone she has gone 14 to 15 knots. The impression which a thorough inspection of the vessel left on our minds, was that she is essentially a handy craft, capable of the most rapid movements, and effective to the extent of her strength. We had been accustomed to think that she was slightly built, but this is a mistake, for, though wooden built, she presents a side equal in strength to that of any modern vessel of war of her size. When talked to here about the hard push the Southerners were having for it, Capt. Semmes, pointing to the Confederate flag over his head, said:

"It is no matter, that flag never come down"—a bold and confident boast, which only time can test the truth of.

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, April 2, 1864.

ON AND AFTER 3rd INST., THE ACCOMMODATION train on this Road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock P. M.; returning will leave Weldon at 5 A. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 2.15 P. M.

April 4-6t P. A. DUNN, Gen'l Sup't.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDERATE service, a number of Horses and Mules.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PEIRCE.

April 2 6t Major and Chief Q. M.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DESOLATION IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who has been on a tour in Tennessee of an extensive and somewhat dangerous character, on his return to Murfreesboro', writes, under date of January 30, as follows:

In years agone, and not long ago, Tennessee was a paradise. Peace and plenty smiled, law and order reigned. How is it now? After a week's journey, I sit me down to paint you a picture of what I have seen. To the East and to the West, to the North and the South, the sights are saddening, sickening. Government mules and horses, are occupying the homes, nay the palaces—in which her chivalric sons so often slumbered.

The monuments of her taste, the evidences of her skill, the characteristics of her people, are being blotted from existence. Her churches are turned into houses of prostitution, her seminaries shelter the sick and sore, whose griefs and groans never cease where once the flower of our youth were wont to breathe the poetic passion and dance to the music of their summer's sun. Her cities, her towns and her villages are draped in mourning. Even the country, ever and always so much nearer God and Nature than these wears the black pall. Go from Memphis to Chattanooga, and it is like the march from Moscow in olden time.

The State Capitol, like the Kremlin, alone remains of her former glory and greatness. Let this point (Murfreesboro,) be the centre, and then make a circumference of thirty miles with me, and we will stay "a week in the womb of desolation." Whether you go on to the Selma, the Shelbyville, the Manchester, or any other pike, for a distance of thirty miles either way, what do we behold? One wide, wild, and dreary waste so to speak.

The fences are all burnt down, the apple, the pear, and the plum trees burned in ashes long ago; the torch applied to thousands of splendid mansions, the walls of which alone remain, and even this is seldom so, and where it is, their smooth plaster is covered with vulgar epithets and immoral diatribes.—John Smith and Joe Doe, Federate and Confederate warriors, have left jack-knife stereotyping the doors and casing, where these, in their fewness, are preserved. The rickets and the railings—where are they?

Where are the rosebushes and the violets? But above all, and beyond all, and dearer and more than all else, where, oh where are the once happy and contented people fled who lived and breathed and had their being here? Where are the rosy-cheeked cherubs and blue-eyed maidens gone? Where are the gallant young men? Where are all—where are any of them?

But where are they gone—this once happy and contented people? The young men are sleeping in their graves at Shiloh, at Corinth, at Fort Donelson, and other fields of so called glory. The young women have died of grief or are broken-hearted; the children are orphans. Poor little things, I pity them from my heart as I look at them—black and white—for they seemed to have shared a common fate, and like dying in a common destiny.

Their lives—I mean the master and slave, and their offspring—seemed to have been inseparably blended. In many cases I found two or three white children, whose parents were dead, left to the mercies of the faithful slave; and again, I have seen a large number of little negro children, whose parents were likewise dead, nestled in the bosom of some white families who, by a miracle, were saved from the vandalism of war.

OUR HOME BY THE RIVER SIDE.

*Respectfully Dedicated to Misses Sallie and Lou M*****, of Vicksburg, Miss.*

BY ALPHA.

Not in the land of the orange grove,
Where a thousand fruits perfume the air,
Where the wintry winds but seldom rove,
And the face of the earth is ever fair;
But on the banks of the mighty stream
That laves two worlds with its swelling tide—
O! there is the home of which I dream—
Our happy home by the river side.

'T was there we saw, in the early spring,
When the sun revived the earth's cold breast,
The swallow come, with its glossy wing,
To live once more in its olden nest;
And my troubled heart exclaims, "How long
Till the exiles hail, with grateful pride,
The returning spring, with joyous song,
In their own home by the river side."

But ah! the halls where our youthful feet
Were wont to tread in their loved employ,
Are the council halls where Vandals meet,
And chieftains gloat, in their savage joy,
O'er a people prostrate in the dust,
O'er fallen rights, Heav'n's power defied,
And an arm of flesh is the foeman's trust,
In our loved home by the river side.

And now the voice of the turtle dove
Is heard again in our stricken land,
And our thoughts go back to the scenes we love,
Withered and cursed by a hireling band;
We think of the flowers we planted there,
And wonder if they, to us denied,
Will bloom again, as of yore, so fair,
In our own home by the river side.

Will the crimson bloom grow deeper still
The touch of a tyrant's hand to feel?
Will the floral hosts their sweets distill
Whilst the sunlight falls on Vandal steel?
And will the bud in the blue coat worn
The sooner fade, its disgrace to hide,
When from the stem it is rudely torn,
In our own loved home by the river side?

Will the voice of empty mirth be heard
In the home for which our tears are shed?
Can a true heart's depths of joy be stirred,
In the place where Truth and Right lie dead?
Alas, my soul! it is not for thee
To rend the veil so many have tried—
Be it soon or late, but let me see
Our own loved home by the river side.

Father in Heaven! There is a stream
That issues forth from the peaceful Throne,
And the sunlight there is Mercy's beam:
And the winds are there for the righteous sown;
It may be my lot to wander more,
Over troubled seas and storms to ride—
Grasping, at last, on the other shore,
An endless home by that river's side!

Columbus, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864.

A GERMAN ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.—A German correspondent of a Boston radical paper writes from Washington as follows:

"As for Mr. Lincoln, he has not the least interest for me. He is, from every ideal view, a total nullity—a good natured monster, totally devoid of ideas, upheld simply by his concentrated cunning, a quality which harmonizes so well with mediocrity. Here in Washington, he has few friends. All speak of him with contempt. * * * His love of show alone would excite any Republican indignation. Two cavalrists hold continual guard at his gate, and two infantrists at the entrance of his door. Mrs. Lincoln, they say, would it so, and to please her, the Republican President must make bouquets of a dozen Republican citizens every day. Even in Europe no prince permits himself such humbug. Congress seems to take hold of this matter. One of the most prominent politicians in Washington told me he heard Mr. Lincoln say, 'The best policy is to have no policy at all.' Translated, translated into German, that means, it is best to have no principle at all, and as little shape as possible.' This is aptly expressed by our German proverb: 'He gets along by his stupidity.' And it is very simple; for those who are smarter make use of him, and those who are still more stupid aid him."

"THE ADJUSTMENT OF POWER."

Under the above caption the Richmond *Enquirer* publishes an article of ours, with commentaries of its own. We publish the whole article of the *Enquirer*, that our readers may see how weak the cause must be, which is sustained by so weak a defence. The *Enquirer*, like its old anti-types under the government of the United States, charges that any attempt to rectify the usurpations of the central government by the States is equivalent to dissolution. It is the Japanese *harri-karri*. This was the cunning of the old Consolidationists, under the United States government, and it succeeded. The States were not called together to consider its usurpations, and the result has been the Union of the United States is ripped up. The *harri* has been perpetrated with a vengeance. It is to prevent another *harri karri* that we urge the policy of the sovereign States composing the Confederacy to meet together to adjust, in a spirit of friendliness, the errors or usurpations of their Confederate agent. Fortunately, the framers of the Constitution of the Confederate States made this practicable, by providing that any three States may demand a Convention of all the States confederated together, to consider any matters they may agree upon as important for their consideration. The Richmond *Enquirer*, under the government of the United States, was for thirty years, and up to the dissolution of the United States, a fa faithful advocate of States' Rights and a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.—Opposition to appropriations for internal improvements was one of its intense specialities.

We, therefore, looking to the past, might have expected that paper to be with us in opposition to all constructive powers or measures of consolidation, under the Constitution of the Confederate States. Least of all would we have supposed that, under a Constitution so carefully providing for the sovereignty of the States as the Confederate States Constitution, any appeal to that sovereignty could be construed into infidelity to them or their government. But times are changed. The *Enquirer* supports all usurpations, even that last, but not least, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, at the "request" of the President. Fortunately for the Confederate States, they have not to lean on Virginia, if the *Enquirer* correctly represents her, as it assumes to do. The great State of Georgia, one of the original framers of the Confederacy, has lifted her stern and potential voice against this usurpation. The *Enquirer*, we presume, will charge her also with the intention to commit the *harri karri*, whilst whetting his knife himself to perform the operation against the Confederacy. The mantle of the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, seems to have fallen on the *Enquirer*.—*Char. Mercury.*

THE VINDICATIONS OF HISTORY.

"For those among whom we live, like actors on a stage, appear to us under such a dress as best may suit with the present times, and with the characters which they assume. To these, their words and actions are accommodated; so that it is hardly possible to penetrate into their real sentiments, or draw out the truth to light from the darkness under which it is industriously conceal ed. But, in the accounts of former ages, the facts themselves disclose to us the real motives and genuine disposition of the actors."

The above are the words of a great Greek historian, two hundred years before the coming of Christ. They show how similar human nature is in all ages, and how, on the great theatre of public affairs, delusions are practiced, and in after times are torn away.

There are very few, we fear in the great struggle in which we are engaged, who are not playing a part like actors on a stage. According to their professions, they are governed in their high positions by a sense of duty and patriotism! A mean selfishness—a vulgar, low ambition—a tyrannical disposition or temper does not actuate them! The public good governs them in grasping the most vital powers prohibited by the Constitution.—All rulers are prone to usurp power; and how uniformly the loftiest motives are assigned for their usurpations!—But history stands by, making up her impartial record. The hypocrisy and falsehood with which the great acter deceived the world, and, perhaps, deceived himself, dies with his brief career. Then comes history with its terrible truth. Years, perhaps ages, after his splendid success, the rotten corpse of his reputation is disinterred. It is stripped, and fold after fold of its hypocrisy is taken off it, until it stands naked in its corruption, for the disgust and scorn of the world.

The vulgar despot on the other side of the Potomac doubtless expects to occupy a high niche in the temple of fame. Even if he could succeed in conquering the Confederate States, he will only have conquered ruin and slavery for the people he represents, and eternal infamy for himself; but if he fails in his brutal and bloody purpose, even before his ears are closed by death to flattery, he may hear the execrations of an undone people, and answer for his crimes on the gibbet. And in the Confederate States, how many, whom the breath of popular delusion, now upholds as good or great, will wither away, in their imbecility or dishonesty, before the consuming fire of truth. Good intentions, which lead to evil—patriotism, which panders to power—a love of the people, which betrays their rights—and of the States, which annihilates their sovereignty—these shallow sophistries will exhale away, like the mists of malaria before the sun.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00
Weekly paper, three months.....3.00
" " six months.....5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Stockholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in this place on the last day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No Creditor, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Newbern Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charleston Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to above time.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE,

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Milch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.

April 1-5t* G. B. ALSTON.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEdiately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.

March 31-tf

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,

March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

ATTENTION!

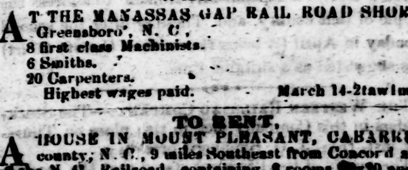
BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

NOTICE.



OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 29th, 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.

W. J. HAWKINS,
March 31-12t President.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-4w G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 25th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stocks held by individuals.

By order of the Board of Directors:

THOMAS WEBB,
March 28-1w President.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitevills, N. C. Feb 12-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

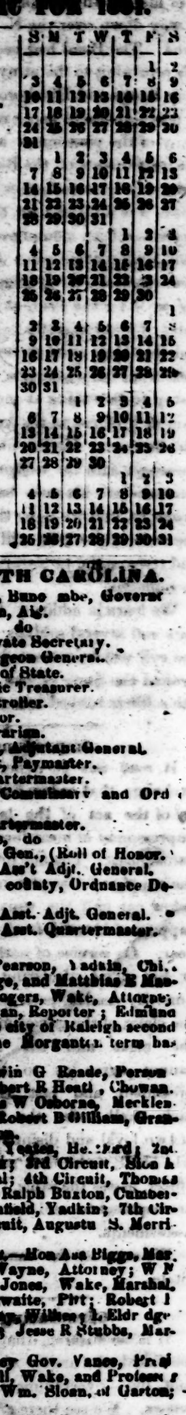
The following rates will be charged for all advertisements in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	12 00	One month	32 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines of like count, a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, and discontinued before the week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious notices and obituaries charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Adj't.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Enos, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert B Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wayne; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, James J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas L Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Outterwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Callender, William L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patten, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Carton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A A Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Gorman and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R Richardson Augustus L. Langed and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Drewry and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief; A. Denton, Assistant.

E. D. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—G. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Hogwood, Wm. Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864.

Light up the Cars.

W. H. Neave, the gentlemanly Director of the Band of the 49th Regiment called to see us yesterday morning. Mr. Neave is an old acquaintance and we were very glad to see him, but pained to hear from his lips the misfortune that befel the Band on its way down over the N. C. Railroad the night previous. The Band had been home on furlough and was returning to the army, when between the Company Shops and Hillsboro', on Sunday night, a gang of negroes—there being no lights on the cars and many of the passengers asleep—stole several of the fine instruments of the Band, and some of the knapsacks, canteens and other baggage of the men. Mr. Neave was informed by the Conductor that several thefts had been committed on the same part of the road, by the same gang of negroes, heretofore. It seems that several negroes who are engaged in cutting wood for the road, at or near Hillsboro, are in the habit of making a run to the Shops every Sunday, and that they avail themselves of the opportunity to steal from the passengers. The Company should put a stop to this thing at once, as they doubtless will as soon as it comes to the knowledge of Mr. Webb or Mr. Sumner. Under no circumstances should the passenger cars be without lights. Mr. Neave has sent two of his men back to look after the stolen property, and we hope the officers and employees of the road, and others, will help ferret out the thieves and recover the property, for the instruments cannot be replaced.

We learn in addition that two officers lost their hats and several soldiers their baggage. We hope the evil will be corrected at once, for it will operate against the State as well as the Company, many of the soldiers robbed being from States south of us.

Impressment of Meat.

It may not be generally known, says a Virginia exchange, that orders have been issued under authority of the act of the last Congress, authorizing the impressment of meat for the army, under certain circumstances. The act provides that in no case shall the supply of any person be reduced by impressment below one half the usual quantity allowed for the support of himself, family and dependents during the year. On service of notice on the owner of the meat, or his agent, declaring the price offered and the quantity needed, he is required to hold it subject to the claim of the government. In case the owner of the meat and the agent of the government cannot agree as to the quantity liable to impressment, and just compensation for the same, each shall refer the matter to the arbitrament of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county, who shall, under oath administered by the impressing officer, assess the same. If these cannot agree, they are required to call in a third person to make the assessments.

We suppose the same orders will apply to this State.

Circulating the Documents.

It is astonishing that there are intelligent men to be found who are for *suppressing* everything they do not like—everything that clashes with their own views. We see there are those in Georgia who think it wrong to circulate Gov. Brown's Message. The *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

"A correspondent of the Milledgeville *Recorder* grumbles because somebody is printing a large number of Gov. Brown's Message for general circulation. We were not aware of this before. We hope the *Recorder's* correspondent has been rightly informed, and that hundreds of thousands of the document referred to will be distributed in every section of the country. It will strengthen our cause. Friends of freedom who had begun to despair of there ever being such a thing as constitutional liberty in the South will take fresh courage. They will see that the cause of justice, and good government, has champions who will boldly fight their battles—who will never yield to a central government those privileges which belong to the States and the citizens. Circulate the document say we. Circulate it everywhere with an unsparing hand. It will do no harm. It will tend to overthrow the machinations of the demagogues in our midst who are in favor of a strong central government or r military despotism."

"As Much Truth as Poetry."

We most cordially endorse what a Georgia cotemporary—the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*—says under this head. That paper says:

Many, too many in every community are inclined not to oppose the rapid strides towards a central military government, now being made in the Confederacy. Some excuse their position on the grounds of inexpediency—this class is a large one. Others take the ground that the administration is the government—a very fallacious idea; the Constitution is the government. Others, like the sluggard, say "a little more sleep, a little more slumber," and then we will look into the matter—deluded civilians! Do you not know while enjoying your ease you may be robbed of all the civil liberty you now possess?

The course the Confederate ship is pursuing at present, unless changed, will land her on the rocks of despotism. Once aground, and she will there remain until lifted off by the blood of another revolution—a revolution which will be more fearful than the one we are now engaged in.

Those who are inclined to overlook little infringements and trespasses on their constitutional rights should remember the truths taught in the annexed verse:

A pebble in the streamlet scant,
Has turned the course of many a stream,
A dew-drop on the baby plant,
Has warped the giant oak forever.

We publish to-day an article from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, in which it will be seen—though that paper justified the mob on the *Standard* Office and has held up that paper and the *Progress* as unsound—the Editor goes farther in his criticisms of the usurpations of the authorities than we have ever gone.—The press of Georgia are nearly unanimous in support of the Message of Gov. Brown and in their demands for the repeal of the *habeas corpus* act.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court of Law for the county of Wake commenced its session, in this city, yesterday, Judge Heath presiding. We have heard of no important business being transacted

A Gloomy Picture.

There is some suffering, distress and want in this part of the State, on account of the inhuman war an unfeeling enemy is waging against us, but it does not begin to compare, if the half we hear be true, with the sufferings of some of the patriotic people of the Western counties. Only think of a family whose husband and son have fallen in defence of their country, subsisting for a whole week on boiled cabbage, without meat, grease or bread! Accursed be the man who withholds provisions when soldiers families are suffering thus. But they tell us that many counties have not the provisions, and we fear it is too true.

May Providence smile on our land and give us a bountiful harvest the coming year. We copy the following article to show the destitution in some of our Western counties:

[From the Hendersonville Times, March 31.]

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Editor: No part of the Old North State, nor of the Confederate States, has done more nobly since this unfortunate struggle commenced than that section of country mentioned as our caption. When the call was made for volunteers, the boys and middle-aged men left their mountain homes, with all the endearments of the same, and went forth to meet the invaders of our sunny South. They have fought in almost every battle from the first Manassas to Missionary Ridge. "Death has spread no feast to which they have not furnished guests" by the score and hundred. They have acted nobly, as well as others from other parts of our good old State.

But they are not omnipresent. While they have been in the field battling for their country, their interests at home have necessarily been neglected.—Western North Carolina has but few slaves. Her agricultural products are produced by white labor mainly, and the tremendous drain upon her agricultural strength, together with an extremely bad crop year, caused by excessive rains a portion of last summer, has reduced the population of this part of the State to want. Not lean hunger alone, but famine, gaunt famine, is staring us in the face, and, unless something is done, and that soon, our most destitute citizens must starve! I will give you a specimen of the destitution even now in our midst: A family that lives not far from your correspondent, I am credibly informed, lived a whole week upon boiled cabbages, without tasting meat or bread. Yet the father and husband of those children and that wife, sleeps where many of our Western boys repose—in the soil of the "Old Dominion."

But we are told by the war party, that there is plenty of provisions in this part of the State—that farmers are holding on to their corn and bacon because they do not like Confederate money. This is a misrepresentation. Your correspondent assures you that such assertions are wholly gratuitous. I have traveled in some of the western counties, and the best farmers amongst us, assures me that the yield of their lands was not much, if any more, than half the usual amount. Then consider the loss of labor on the farms, caused by the war, and partial failure of the fruit crop, and any man who is not blinded by prejudice, or fanaticism, can see that our situation is bad indeed. But there is a darker shade yet to notice. The last Conscript Law passed by Congress, will fill our cup of misery to overflowing! The men who will be taken from here by that law, are nearly all farmers and if the drains already made upon our agricultural strength, have reduced us to such a situation as we now are in, what may we expect when the few men now at home are taken away? Before 1864 shall have been numbered with time past, the wailing of famishing widows and orphans will salute the ears of those who live to hear.

There are other reasons, however, why the men from the extreme Western counties should not be placed in the Confederate service. Our county is now open to raids from the enemy, and should Gen. Longstreet leave Tennessee we will then be still more exposed. But a few days since the enemy made a raid over into Jackson county and captured thirty or forty horses. There are but few regular troops here, and the only hope of defense, or nearly so, is in the Home Guards. The last Conscript Law will take the most of them; consequently, our section will be almost at the mercy of any marauding party that may choose to dash upon us. Would it not be better for the State, and the Confederate States that the men of Western North Carolina be left in the Home service, to work when they can, and hold themselves in readiness to repel any attack that may be made upon us from Tennessee?

An arrangement has been made between Virginia and the Confederate authorities, by which the last Conscripts are retained for a time in the service of the State. Can North Carolina be found in a similar manner? Will our Chief Magistrate see to this?—Well does Governor Vance know the situation of this part of the State. He is a Western man, and we believe that his mountain home, and the people amongst whom his earlier life was spent are dear to him.—And we still have confidence in him to believe that he will do all he can to promote the best interests of the whole State of North Carolina, and the Western part especially.

It is argued, however, that the Governor has no discretion in the premises—that he has to comply with the laws of Congress, *nolens volens*. If such be the case, where is the use of State Legislature? We might as well obliterate State Lines at once, and depend entirely upon the government at Richmond for all laws. I am not advising a collision with the general government—on the contrary, I am in favor of obeying bad laws even, until constitutionally repealed.

M. M. B.

Hendersonville, N. C., Feb. 21st, 1864.

THE NEW CURRENCY is afloat and many of our citizens are already stuffing their pockets, but we see no diminution in prices of wood, provisions and other articles that every family must have. We hope, however, that prices will begin to tumble in a day or two and that the downward tendency will not be arrested until prices reach the standard of peace times and Confederate money reaches the gold standard.—Certainly the taxes are heavy enough to make it good, apart from the series of victories expected this spring and summer.

That was a good little article of ours, appropriated by our cotemporaries of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and we are all the prouder of the compliment because they made a *leader* of it.

At a recent meeting of a portion of the citizens of Anson, held at Wadesboro', a resolution was passed inviting Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden to address the people of that county, and Tuesday after the second Monday in April (it being the week of County Court) was suggested as a suitable time.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders in this Company met in this place on Thursday last, Hon. J. G. Shepherd presiding.

The report of the President stated that the receipts from freights during the past year were $76,158 98; from passengers, $28,627 10—total, $104,881 06.—The disbursements chargeable to operating were $58,984 37, leaving as profits $45,966 66.

The old President and Directors were unanimously

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON SOCIETY—CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2[illegible]

You wish me to give you some account of [illegible] pressions as to the changes wrought at the capital by the present civil war.

It is not easy, with certainty, to determine how far the many departures and variations discernible after a long absence may be attributed to the progress of time, although there is no trouble in discerning in almost every thing differences from what existed when I visited the capital many years since.

During my present short sojourn here, I have enjoyed frequent opportunities for observation, and nothing impresses one more than the changes which have been wrought in Washington society. The infusion of a particular portion of Northern and Western element has tended to vary rather than to improve the character of those social gatherings from which one is prone to judge of the character of a people.

Washington was formerly much more Parisian than at present—not in its costumes, for as great extravagance in attire prevails, perhaps, as at any former period—but there is less of genuine taste, and of that simple elegance of manner and dress which indicates refinement, if not affording evidence of wealth.

Formerly there existed an unusual charm in the frank and polished ease of manner which seemed to pervade society here, and which rendered it so attractive to sojourners from all parts of the world. This, to a great extent, has departed, and its place is occupied by stiff formality, owing doubtless, in part, to the fact of many persons now being brought here and into position by those suddenly acquired gains which may add to the brilliancy of dress, but cannot contribute intellectual gifts or endow with social graces. The consequence is a considerable degree of show and display, with that coldness of manner natural to persons who have not enjoyed those advantages which inspire confidence, cordiality and ease. It is a state of society more easily realized than described, and extends as well to one sex as to the other. I do not mean that there are not many persons resident here who would lend a charm to society anywhere, but the number of which is not proportionally as great as formerly, and is, in a large company, so outnumbered by a different class as to divest Washington society of what was once its peculiar distinction. Many persons continue to make this city their residence whose families for many years have been conspicuous for their high standing, morally, socially and intellectually, and to these a few have been added, who will in a measure compensate for the losses occasioned by time and the present revolution, but they are not in proportion to the new comers of a different character who are met in assemblies of Washington society. I do not allude to the weekly gatherings at the President's, which have become so ordinary that refined persons seldom appear there more than once in a season, and then for a few moments—a sacrifice which is deemed necessary as a respect to the Chief Magistrate, or as indicative of principles of loyalty to the government and friendship of the administration.

Here the change is more evident perhaps than in any other place. The gay, elastic, intelligent and intellectual assemblages, which you and I, in our earlier days, went to the "drawing room" to enjoy, are, I fear, to be altogether affairs of the past. I do not see how the character of these gatherings is now ever to be changed, unless in their disuse for a time, and their re-establishment upon some new principle which shall render them at least passable, if not attractive, to persons of cultivated manners and refined tastes.

The character of the man and woman who preside over the Executive Mansion will, of course, to a great extent, influence the style of visitors who frequent their receptions; but, having assumed so different an aspect from what they presented within even a very few years, I fear it will not be an easy matter to restore "levees," as they are now termed, to a moderate degree of respectability, and I imagine a few years will witness their abatement. Even foreign society here has undergone a great change recently, and the capital has lost, in this respect, some of its most attractive ornaments. The charming family of the Prussian Minister, so popular, so refined and good, are in Europe—their absence a great loss to the society of the city and to those visitors who enjoy their proverbial hospitality. The family of the Brazilian Minister, less known to our people generally, because of more recent residence, have gone to Europe preparatory to a year's sojourn in Brazil, much to the regret of their American friends and to the sorrow of their associates diplomatic. The French Minister and his wife are also absent; so that, in consideration of the number of bachelors who form most of the other members of the diplomatic corps, the absence of those mentioned creates a wide vacuum among the most clever people of the city. Stoeckl fills popularly and gracefully the place of our good old friend Bodisco. The Danish Minister has not the heart to bring his wife here, as I am informed, so he makes New York his place of residence. The bachelor minister of Spain did all a single man could do, last week, to make up for the absence of so many of those who have been accustomed each winter to add to the pleasures of social intercourse, and Lord Lyons contributes, to a moderate extent, in the way of attractive dinners to his friends, male and female; but a bachelor can never renew the attractions of the British Legation under Lord and Lady Napier.

If anything could compensate for the absence of many of the ornaments to society here, it is the presence of Madame Bornda, the wife of the Peruvian Minister, a model of female loveliness. Were Raphael here, he would steal a copy of her features, so expressive of beauty and benevolence, for a Madonna. Her whole private character seems in unison with her manner and appearance. She is a native of Seville, in Spain, and, if her native country produces many such females, it must be blessed beyond any other portion of Europe.

Apart from the entertainments of these dignitaries and a limited circle outside, there has pervaded of late a custom connected with socialities illustrative of the fallen tastes of the people, and that is the publication in detail of the character and styles of the dresses of the female guests—a prurient habit, one indicative of a declining state of morals.

It would seem as if the most wealthy and aristocratic entertainer judged his company incomplete without the presence of a reporter to descant upon the magnificence of his guests' costumes. It is to be hoped that a check may be put upon a practice so subversive of modesty, so incentive to display. It is worse than the jester or harlequin of our ancestors, for they contributed to the mirth of the guests, while the reporter puts modesty and delicacy to the blush.

When I was here many years since, so sensitive were the people to such publicity that during a certain series of subscription balls, or "assemblies," one of the subscribers was discovered to descant on the dress and personal appearance of certain private individuals in a letter to the New York or Philadelphia press, and so incensed were the committee, [illegible] managers returned his subscription [illegible] requested to surrender his [illegible] This is now one of our diplomatic representatives [illegible] rope. No wonder that it has become popular and proper to describe ladies' apparel in private [illegible] Who knows but posterity will [illegible] pertinence?

But I have run into something, the object of replying to your questions. I am happy to state [illegible] here many old and valuable friends, whose ability, experience and excellence [illegible] in any community. Here [illegible] Henry, Wilkes, and that Prince of the Press, [illegible] Cabinet and another with military laurels in [illegible] Pleasanton, to[illegible] Gales left [illegible] among his [illegible] like, he [illegible] pride of a monarch over his possessions. Once I have not seen, but hear of him as connected with a new code for the District of Columbia.

Thus are some of our old friends. Younger ones, who will doubtless shine in history, science and the press, are coming on space, and filling the space in the public eye from which our old friends are retiring.

I have not passed any time in the departments or in Congress, but if my leisure admits, I will visit those places, so familiar to us in our younger days, and give you the result of impressions as they present themselves.

SUSAN.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

FREEDOM OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The cry of a few would-be patriots that anything said or done in opposition to the acts of Congress, so far as they encroach on the liberties of the people, will distract that harmony and unity so requisite between the States and Confederate authorities, is either the result of blindness to the dangers which environ our personal freedom or a covert advocacy of centralization and the erection of a military despotism.

The subjects which have lately agitated the public mind and brought down their indignation are such as to seriously threaten those rights which an American citizen, in days of yore, proudly boasted were the inheritance bequeathed to him by the blood of his ancestors, and which were held as dear to him as the greatness and prosperity of his native land. Unfortunately for the history of the once United States, Lincoln and his colleagues first pulled down that glorious structure of liberty, which had been reared from infancy by good and great men, until the proportions it assumed were such as to dazzle the world and to gain for this country the undisguised admiration of all civilized nations. Still more unfortunate for history, is the abject manner in which the people of the North submitted to the usurpations of their rulers, and suffered every right, held dear in the hearts of freemen, to be swept away, until at the present time no nation presents a more humiliating spectacle than they do.

It may well be asked how men educated to abhor and resist all attempts made upon their constitutional liberty could have thus tamely bowed to the mandates of an usurper and suffered themselves to be divested of even the shadow of freedom. It would be an event which would puzzle the future historian to account, for, did not causes present themselves before the people of the North, and, either through accident, or what is more likely, through the designs of their Abolition rulers, blind them to the threatened deprivation of their liberties, until the chains of oppression had become so fast bound that resistance was useless, and, therefore, not attempted.

It was the cry of "necessity" that deluded the people of the North. Under the plea that the performances of illegal acts, which would otherwise have caused alarm, was necessary to further the "suppression of the rebellion" the despots of the United States lulled all fear which might have entered the minds of the people and step by step they broke the barriers of freedom erected by the Constitution, before those in whose hands the reins of government were placed.

While the rulers of the North and those of the South cannot, with any justice, be held in contrast, while there is as much difference between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, as there is between the people of Massachusetts and that of Georgia, and while we believe President Davis a pure patriot, unambitious of despotic power and unwilling to be looked upon as the despot we cannot fail to perceive a similarity between the present conduct of Congress and that of the Federal authorities in holding up the plea of necessity, for the performance of acts which, if not actually unconstitutional, are an indirect blow aimed at the personal freedom of our people.

Three years of war have passed over our heads without requiring the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. If there have been traitors in our midst, all the injury they could possibly have performed was more than counterbalanced by the devotion of the people to the cause they were fighting for. Amidst the throes of revolution, the gloom of disaster, the brightness of victory, and all the vicissitudes of fortune attendent on the gigantic struggle in which we were engaged during the past three years, no occasion manifested itself for the suspension of an act, the greatest in the Constitution and of inestimable worth to all free governments.

We do not see where the necessity exists at the present time for any encroachments on the liberties of our people more than it did in the past. These Confederate States must never be reduced to the position of the North. Such is not the end for which we are fighting, nor is such the government we hope to see take its place among the nations of the earth. No stain of despotism must blot our historical record, but unsullied by unconstitutional acts or encroachments on the liberties of the people, we expect independence to be achieved. All attempts to pervert the object of this war, can be resisted without endangering the success of our cause.

Such being the case, it behooves us to protest against all acts tending to destroy our personal liberty, impair the confidence of the people, and weaken our pretensions in the eyes of the world. Sacrifices, no matter how severe, will be cheerfully borne by our people. They will uphold and support the administration in every effort to achieve an independence, but while they do these and give to the government all that support and confidence necessary to gain the desired goal, they are jealous of their rights, and must oppose their infringement.

FEDERAL ATTROCITIES IN EAST VIRGINIA.

The counties of Middlesex and Matthews have recently been visited by one of the most destructive raids ever made in any portion of Virginia. The *Inquirer*, of Friday, furnishes the following particulars:

Early Monday, the 7th ult., five steamers went up the Piankatank river, in pursuit of the steamer captured on the Eastern Shore by Pitzhugh and Maxwell, but succeeded in doing nothing save burning the woods and destroying some small boats. A few days after, gunboat thieves commenced stealing negroes from the plantations on the river. Early on Friday, the 18th, a large force of infantry and artillery was landed on Mr. James Morehant's farm, in Middlesex, and made a forward movement for the interior of the county, to operate, with the cavalry commanded by the outlaw, Spears, who made the raid to that place last fall, in search of Captain Beall's party, and brutally murdered Mr. Sands Smith, of which an account was published at the time. After pillaging and destroying everything of any worth, forcing away servants against their consent, insulting females, and committing acts of cruelty too numerous to mention, they retired.

Mr. John H. Dunlavy was among the greatest sufferers. After stealing all his property, burning his house and land, they found his papers and carried them off among the spoils. While the land troops were operating there, a force of twenty marines, under command of Gregory, landed at Mr. W. P. Vaughan's, in Middlesex, and carried off the poultry, flour, meal, and a quantity of meat, lard, knives, forks, silver spoons, crockery, and everything portable, besides destroying two wheat fans and a quantity of salt. Mrs. and Miss Vaughan are reported to have been subjected to insult from this thieving band of pirates. The same night a body of negroes headed by Wood [illegible] plantation of Dr. Jno. B. Taylor, the [illegible] robbed it of everything worth having. They first went to Mr. H. W. Torvill's and took his horses and mules, and several hundred pounds of meat, [illegible] valuable men. These articles were carried to the point of landing; but, fortunately, [illegible] were making arrangements to [illegible] Confederate troops. Mr. A. [illegible] purposing, and the enemy [illegible] vanes of a body of cavalry, [illegible] burning their buildings, [illegible] the horses [illegible]

The premises of Rev. M. W. Torvill were the first visited. There the negroes, numbering 32, were carried off, only a few making good their escape. Nearly his entire stock of horses, mules and oxen, carts and wagons, were stolen from him. Monday morning one company, commanded by a white man, hailing from Maine, went to Mr. W. P. Vaughan's and carried off eleven servants, all young and likely except one. The negroes manifested no inclination to go, but were forced away at the point of the bayonet. A lady had two little negroes, whom she petted a great deal, and at one time the officer in command consented that one should remain, but after finding a wagon, loading it with [illegible] he changed and forced her away, amidst her cries and appeals to her young mistress for protection.

Nearly every negro, free not excepted, have been taken away from the lower part of the county. The citizens, rich and poor, shared a like fate, and are equally left in a destitute condition. Money and coin were carried off wherever found; the Confederate money was destroyed in the presence of the owners.

At one time the negroes captured by the enemy were almost in a state of insubordination, and it was with difficulty that they could be controlled. Every thing was burned at Fishing Point, the place of embarkation, that could not be carried off.

The officers and men of Wistar's command said the raid was in retaliation for the exploit of Maxwell and Fitzhugh at Cherrystone.

From the London Standard.]

THE HORRORS OF THE AMERICAN WAR—HOPELESSNESS OF THE EFFORT TO SUBJUGATE THE SOUTH—DUTY OF ENGLAND.

Since that long-distant day when the fathers of our race, stern and bearded warriors, migrated to this island from that same Schleswig shore which is now resounding with the tramp of armed hosts, no calamity comparable to this war between the North and South has ever befallen the men of Anglo-Saxon birth. Twice in our civil wars has our nobility been all but exterminated, and in the middle ages the Black Death and other plagues swept off their thousands from among those whom the sword had spared. But we might almost count off on our fingers the thousands of our country's defenders who have perished in the most disastrous of our foreign wars. We think we speak below the mark if we say that in this most gigantic and most murderous of wars, which is now raging everywhere from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, men die in both armies at the rate of half a million a year. Let us bring into the calculation the countless widows and orphans who are mourning for the dead, and introduce into the picture the wide desolation of a once fertile and happy country, the ruined towns, the deserted villages, the blazing homesteads; let us add to it the moral plagues, the cruelty, the lust, the unquenchable hate and fury, which animate the combatants, the development of the fiendish element, and the eclipse of all that is godlike in the breasts of the combatants, and we shall obtain a faint picture of this Pandemonium which has been made of the America which under such happy auspices was colonized by our kinsmen not many years ago.

The Federal Americans must surely have lost all hope of conquering back the allegiance of the South. It was just a year ago that a New York newspaper editor put plainly before his readers the sum of the advantages which had been reaped in two years of war. Is the picture any brighter now than at the time when the following description was given of the way in which the North was "avenging Sumter?"—The sum total of the Federal loss being set at 400,000, that of the Confederates at 223,000 a comparison infinitely unsatisfactory to begin with, the writer continues—"But this is not all. We have spent almost two thousand millions more of money than they have spent. We have made 200,000 of our women widows, 1,000,000 of our children fatherless. We have destroyed the constitution of our country. We have brought the ferocious savagery of war into every corner of society. We have demoralized our pulpits, so that our very religion is a source of immorality and blood. Instead of being servants of Christ, our ministers are servants of Satan. The land is full of contractors, thieves, provost marshalls, and a thousand other tools of illegal and despotic power, as Egypt was of vermin in the days of the Pharaohs. We are rapidly degenerating in everything that exalts a nation. Our civilization is perishing. We are drifting into inevitable civil war here in the North. We are [illegible] into [illegible] houses. There is a corpse in every family. The Angel of Death sits at every door. The Devil has removed from Tartarus to Washington." With the exception of the last statement, for the strict veracity of which we cannot vouch, this graphic description, when penned, was as true as it is terrible. If after another year of slaughter and misery we cannot add to it, it is because such darkness does not admit of a deeper shade.

Are we, then, tamely to stand by without so much as lifting up our voice against the continuance of this horror? While America is rushing to her suicide, are there none in England who will even call out, Hold! It cannot, we trust, be laid to the charge of this journal that its writers have been too unmindful of the sacred duty of recommending peaceful counsels, even when such advice becomes wearisome for its very sameness. We rejoice, too, to think that there are many in England who are heartily disposed to work in the same good cause. There are different ways in which they may aim at this end. There are those who, like ourselves, heartily sympathise with the Confederacy in their struggle for independence—of such men has been formed the Southern Independence Association, which endeavors to put an end to the war by urging upon the European Governments the duty of recognising the South. It is possible, however, that there are many sincere friends of the North who desire a pacification as earnestly as those who confess to a contrary bias. To include all these there has been lately set on foot a "Society for Promoting the Cessation of Hostilities in America."—His object is by wide association, by petition, by the publication of papers, by enlisting in its cause the great mass of the clergy and ministers of the Gospel, to put all the moral pressure possible on the people and Government of England, the peoples and governments of America, so as by some means or other to restore the blessings of peace to that distracted country. It is a good work, in which no man should wish to be backward. These societies are prepared to co-operate without jealousy. The only difference is, that the one is on a more enlarged and catholic basis than the other. Every man who deprecates the continuance of this miserable slaughter and havoc among those who speak our language, and are more or less related to us by ties of blood and kindred, must feel that it is not his duty to stand aloof any longer. We recommend every man of any position or influence to join one or other of these societies without delay, and to give at least his mite towards the furtherance of a humane movement.

WANTED.

WE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO PURCHASE [illegible] as a good stock, [illegible] for which a good price will be paid

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Com. Merchants.

[illegible] AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, [illegible] new and recently imported. This affords the Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a good, useful article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.

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